

Teutons Give Peace Terms To Rumania

Turkey Approves Berlin's Attitude Toward Wilson's War Aims

Austria's Entire Cabinet Resigns

Dual Monarchy's Stand Toward Peace Believed To Be Involved

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—The Central Powers have come to an agreement on peace terms to be offered Rumania, says a dispatch from Berlin. The probability of continued unanimity for practical purposes between the four powers was also added to by a speech of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Nessim Bey, in which he said Turkey was completely satisfied with the attitude of Germany and Austria toward the Wilson and Lloyd George war aims statements.

A serious crisis has arisen in Vienna, however. The Cabinet has resigned. While dispatches say the dissatisfaction of Polish Deputies with certain internal measures was the moving cause, the question of the dual monarchy's stand toward peace is also believed to be involved.

A telegram from Berlin quotes the "Boersen Gazette" as saying that as a result of conferences held at Berlin an agreement has been reached regarding the peace terms to be offered by the Central Powers to Rumania. The report is confirmed by the "Essener Allgemeine Zeitung," which says that Rumania can secure compensation in Southwestern Bessarabia for the annexation of the province of Dobruja by Bulgaria. The newspaper suggests that Rumania and the Ukraine make common cause against the Russian Bolsheviks.

Turkey in Complete Accord
Turkey is in complete accord with the attitude of Germany and Austria, as expressed in the recent speeches of the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, Nessim Bey told the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. He also declared:

"The Dardanelles will remain open in the future to international traffic, as in the past, and on the same conditions."

The Turkish Foreign Minister said great difficulties had arisen in connection with the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, but that he had not lost hope. While he was aware of the great desirability of concluding peace, he said, "we never will conclude a peace at any price."

Referring to the war aims speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, Nessim Bey said:

"We adhere to the standpoint that the fate of national groups which were not independent before the war cannot be regulated except by means of negotiations created in accordance with the constitution of each individual country."

Austrian Cabinet Resigns
Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, has tendered the resignation of his entire Cabinet to Emperor Charles, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

The resignation of the von Seydler Cabinet, it is understood in Parliamentary circles in Vienna, is due to the opposition of Polish deputies against special debates and the provisional budget. The opposition of the deputies makes a majority for the budget doubtful.

President Gross of the Lower House, announcing the resignation, said that, according to the constitution, it was necessary to postpone temporarily the sittings of the House.

The Cabinet of Dr. von Seydler, which was formed last June, was reported to have resigned during the recent labor crisis in Austria-Hungary. This report, however, was not confirmed.

Dr. von Seydler broke the strike by informing labor delegations on January 20 that it was the wish of the Austrian Emperor to end the war at the earliest possible moment by an honorable peace. Other members of his government promised labor and military reforms, after which the labor leaders ordered their followers to return to work.

A "Stop-Gap" Cabinet
The Cabinet of Dr. von Seydler was of a stop-gap, bureaucratic character, organized after it had been found impossible to form a ministry which could work with the Austrian Parliament on a positive program of internal reform and reorganization. The various parties of the Austrian lower house were so badly split on such questions as the future status of Bohemia and Galicia that no prominent statesman could be found to organize the ministry.

Dr. von Seydler was then selected by the young Emperor to form an interim ministry to carry on the government, but without any definite, positive program, and did so largely by promoting subordination of the permanent officials of the bureaucratic type to acting heads of the various departments.

In his address to Congress, in reply to which the speech of the Turkish Foreign Minister was made, President Wilson said the Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nations now under Turkish rule should have unimpaired opportunity of autonomous development.

Germans Try to Coerce

Mercier Through Clergy
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20 (By Mail).—Cardinal Mercier still is maintaining his struggle against the measures of the German invaders of Belgium. The Cardinal for some time has refused to correspond with the Minister of Public Worship. All letters from the Minister to the Cardinal have been left unanswered, and the authorities are now threatening to stop the salaries of the clergy in consequence.

Art Museum Patriotic

Soldiers and sailors are being given special consideration at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. They are admitted free on the two pay days, Mondays and Fridays, and have a special guide detailed daily to show them the collections. Next Saturday night a concert has been arranged for them and their friends. An orchestra of fifty-five performers conducted by David Mannes will play from 8 to 10 o'clock.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTERING JERUSALEM



First photograph of conquering forces making their entry into the Holy City, wrested from the Turks and their Teuton allies. General Allenby and his staff are shown advancing on foot through the Jaffa gate.

Socialist Leaders Sold Their Cause, Austrians Charge

Scheidemann and His ilk Help Imperialists, Secret Manifesto Says

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The minority Austrian Socialists have secretly published and distributed a manifesto attacking the majority or government Socialists of Austria-Hungary and Germany, according to diplomatic advisers received here today. The most important features of the document were said to be contained in the following paragraph:

"The minority Socialists of German-speaking Austria accuse Scheidemann, David and Ebert, chiefs of the German majority Socialists, and also Adler, Renner and Neitz, chief of the Austrian Socialists, who have ceased to be honest democrats and conscientious revolutionaries."

"As much as we wish to settle our account with the imperial government (which is now considered as having provoked the war), in the same way we wish to settle our account with their Socialist accomplices. We have no pardon for the majority Socialists of Germany and Austria, who are the slaves of the imperial governments of these two countries. We cannot forgive their offences against socialism, and there can be no question of a reconciliation with them."

"Belgian Invasion Approved"

"The majority Socialist Karl Renner has approved of the invasion of Belgium and the violation of Belgian neutrality. Renner, Seitz and Victor Adler have not only approved of the invasion of Belgium, but they have also approved of annexation by Germany."

"Another Austrian majority Socialist, Wilhelm Ellenbogen, has become the apologist of the annexation of Serbia by Austria."

"The future peace of Europe can be assured only through these two methods: (1) By the establishment of states formed on the principle of nationality; (2) by states purely democratic, organized on the federalist principle. For these reasons it is absolutely immaterial whether Austria remains intact or not after this war."

"Tools of Imperialists"

"If Austria cannot be organized as a state purely democratic (and we think it is absolutely impossible under the Hapsburg dynasty) she shall be divided into several states formed on the principle of nationalities."

"The zeal with which the majority Socialists of Germany and Austria advocate the integrity of Austria-Hungary and Turkey is only a fresh proof that they are simply tools of German and Austrian imperialists."

"The integrity of Austria-Hungary and of Turkey does not represent an ideal for which the German and Austrian peoples shall sacrifice their lives."

Berlin Newspaper Urges Annexation

Would Replace Lost Colonies and Markets by Retaining Baltic Provinces

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau has received a copy of a German newspaper, according to the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," a leading German conservative newspaper, Germany ought to concentrate all her attention

Documents Show Germany Financed Bolshevik Revolt

France Obtains Official Papers Disclosing That Imperial Bank Had Instructed Representatives in Switzerland to Honor All Demands From Lenin, Trotzky and Other Leaders

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The "Petit Parisien" continues to-day publication of official German documents which, it says, were brought to France by a prominent French scientist, who obtained them from a Russian revolutionary paper. The latest instalment consists of a series of documents tending to show that the Bolshevik movement in Russia has been financed by Germany.

One document is a circular dated March 2, 1917, from the German Imperial Bank to all representatives in Switzerland, instructing them to honor all demands for money from Nikolai Lenin, M. Zinovieff, Leon Trotzky, M. Kameneff, one of the Russian representatives at the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations; M. Soumenson and Mazta Koslovsky, who has been described as the chief German agent in Russia, all of whom have taken a prominent part in the Bolshevik movement, as well as to Mme. Alexandra Kollantay, a supporter of Lenin and now in charge of the Bolshevik Department of Public Welfare; General Sivers, at Lulea, as to whom they are to be paid "under certain conditions."

Another document is a letter dated at Stockholm, September 21, 1917, from Y. Furstenburg to Raphael Schuamann at Haparanda, reading:

"Honored Comrade: Varburg's bank, on receipt of a telegram from the Syndicate, has opened an account for Comrade Trotzky's enterprise. The lawyer has brought arms and arranged for their conveyance as far as Lulea and Vardö. Instruct the firm of Essen Sons, at Lulea, as to whom they are to be assigned and the name of the confidential person to whom the sum asked for by Comrade Trotzky is to be paid over."

Other letters announce the payment to Lenin of sums varying from 150,000 to 300,000 marks.

on the European continent and repair their colonial losses by the annexation of Lithuania and the Baltic provinces. "Our economic situation after the war," writes the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," "will not be the same as before the war. Formerly we had a thriving world commerce which extended all over the earth. England and America have everywhere destroyed our communications and seized the commerce for themselves; every new declaration of war means more for our enemies. The property of Germany in foreign countries has been robbed from them, their account books burned and their ships placed in the service of our enemies."

An Empty Warehouse
"At home we have used all the raw materials we had on hand and after the war, Germany will resemble an empty warehouse. Our enemies have most of our African colonies; all of our South Sea possessions and Kiauchau are lost; our communications with the Persian Gulf have been cut off by the formation of the principality of Mesopotamia. There is a great danger that after the war the Indian Ocean will become an English Mediterranean Sea and that German commerce will be excluded from the Indian as well as from the Pacific ocean. Tirpitz is right when he says that after the conclusion of peace we shall be engaged in an economic struggle against Anglo-Americanism."

"This brings us face to face with the question: 'What shall we do in order to counteract the plans of the Anglo-Saxons?'"

Must Keep Markets
"The best answer to this question is: 'The domestic market is better than the world market. Up to the present we have lived from foreign lands, the products of which had been brought to us by our world commerce. And since we have now been cut off from the world, we must cultivate our own land. A landless peace gives us no peace. Therefore we must keep Lithuania and the Baltic provinces. The Russians must not get back these territories, for they never were Russian and are not Russian at present.'"

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Rioting Renewed In Petrograd; 120 Killed by Troops

Wine Cellars, Jewelry Stores and Groceries Looted by Mobs

Cossack Leaders Clash

Kaledine Quits Alexieff, Who Now Leads 30,000 Army Northward

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Fresh outbreaks of rioting and looting in Petrograd are chronicled in special dispatches from the Russian capital. Wine cellars, jewelry shops and clothing, food and drug stores are being plundered.

Troops employed to suppress the disturbances did much shooting, in which it is estimated that 120 persons were killed. By firing on the mobs the soldiers have been able to quell the rioters at intervals during the last three days and nights, but the orgy begins again elsewhere.

Fighting between the Bolsheviks and the Cossacks is said to be increasing in the south and southeast of Russia, where the Cossacks are joining the Bolsheviks in increasing numbers. General Kaledine and Alexieff are reported to have quarrelled and General Kaledine has disappeared from Cossack headquarters at Novo Tcherkassk. General Alexieff is acting independently and is said to be in command of 30,000 men, who are marching northward.

Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes a message from Sofia, Bulgaria, as saying that a newspaper there has announced that Rumanian revolutionists have seized ships in the harbor of Kilia and proclaimed a new republic in the estuary of the Danube.

The Ukrainian information bureau at Stockholm has received a report from the Ukrainian delegation at Brest-Litovsk that the Ukrainians have won a great victory over the Bolsheviks, taking 200 machine guns and 200,000 rifles. It adds that a Bolshevik attempt to capture Kiev failed, the Bolsheviks losing 5,000 men.

Lenine Attacked by His Friend Fernau

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau

Hermann Fernau, the famous German revolutionary Socialist, who has found refuge in Switzerland and who was intimately connected with the Bolshevik leader, Lenin, during the latter's recent sojourn in the Swiss Republic, in a letter which he directs to Lenin and which the Swiss "Journal de Geneve" reproduces, violently attacks Lenin for his entering into negotiations with the Central Powers. "You are directing your questions to peoples," Hermann Fernau writes to Lenin, "and you receive a reply from Hertling, Kuehlmann, Czernin and Seidler, whom you consider as authorized and responsible representatives of peoples. You condemn secret diplomacy, and you are entering into negotiations with governments the existence of which depends on secret diplomacy. You pretend to be logical, and you are willing to conclude peace in 1918 with the same persons who in 1905 had helped the Czarist government to send many of your friends to the gallows and to suppress the revolution."

"He who publishes the secret documents of the Czarist government and denounces the machinations of the 'Allied bourgeoisie' must, in order to be consistent, pronounce his absolute condemnation of those who had decreed and brought about the war in their offices and by means of their secret notes. If you have the right to criticize those who up to the present have been the allies of Russia, it is your absolute democratic duty to rise against the person who has begun the war with the firm determination to eradicate the democratic idea in Europe."

"To call one's self the people and to negotiate with monarchs who claim to rule by divine right means to be illogical. To condemn secret diplomacy and to conclude peace with the real champions of secret diplomacy means to betray democracy. To negotiate with incorrigible autocrats for the creation of a universal Socialist republic is a scandal which history will never forgive you."

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Saks & Company at 34th Street



Among Many Early Spring Fashions for the Younger Set Featured in the Saks department for Misses today are

Stunning Spring Frocks for Misses, \$22.50

Skilfully fashioned of Tan or Navy Blue Serge in youthful and very charming models, showing clever tie sash and contrasting color embroidery; other equally becoming styles are in figured Foulard and Satin artistically combined, featuring the new knitting pockets and smart cross belt. Two models illustrated. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Spring Suits Saturday at \$35

We have assembled at this one place a rare collection of very charming sport and dressy models, exact reproductions of high-priced importations. The materials in which they are tailored include Silvertone, English Heather Tweeds and Men's Wear Serge. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Fashionable Spring Coats for Misses at \$25

Decidedly individual styles for general wear, skilfully tailored in Burella, with large collar, pockets and cuffs of contrasting color Plaid or check Velour. New strap belt fastens at side with large buttons. Obtainable in sizes 14 to 18 years.

Dainty "Intermediate" Frocks at \$15

—a very modest price for frocks of this character

New French Challis and Plaid Silk Gingham frocks, embellished with touches of hand feather stitching on collar and vest. Soft girdle with bow sash and quaint pockets gives an exceptionally youthful touch to these charming dresses for the "hard-to-fit" girl. Sizes 12 to 16 years.



Fashionable Serge Dresses for Women Special at \$18.50

Four very charming models, developed in All-Wool Serge of a quality that will give excellent service. Straight-line effects, Surplice waist models with tunic, Plaited or Braid trimmed skirts. Like all Saks dresses each model reflects in its tailoring a quality of workmanship most unusual in ready-for-service frocks. Colors: Navy Blue and Black. Sizes from 34 to 44.

New Serge Frocks in Slim Silhouette

Smart Eton, Bolero, Coat, Suit or Ripple effects, displaying Check Silk Gingham collars and cuffs. Also Poirer/Twill and Tricotine frocks in stunning models will be offered today at prices ranging from

\$25 to \$79.50

Spring's Most Charming Modes in Trimmed Hats Will Be Found Today in an Important Display of

\$5.85 Wonder Hats

The newest shapes, the smartest of trimmings, and almost every fashionable color and combination will be found today in this special presentation, featuring especially

Beautiful Solid Black Hats and a most unusual assortment in Purple, Navy Blue, Brown, Taupe and delightful combination effects



trimmed with the most fashionable trimmings. The values throughout are by far the best New York women have seen for some time.

Serviceable Suits for Growing Boys, Special \$8

New and exclusive Saks military models, tailored by specialists who know where the strain on a boy's suit is greatest. Made of the smartest Wool mixtures in all the new colorings and Khaki. Sizes 5 to 8 years.

Boys' Suits for Dress Wear, \$11

Extra pair knickerbockers included. The styles exhibit many exclusive features, and each suit has been skilfully tailored to give lengthy service. Made of medium weight Woolens in all the new Spring colors. Sizes 7 to 18 years.



There's still an opportunity to effect a big saving in the Sale of Saks Overcoats at \$30. Select yours today

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Satin-Striped Tub Silk Petticoats

Regular Sizes \$2.90 Extra Sizes \$3.90

Made with shirred flounce, finished with ruffle. To be had in all street shades. An offering that comes but once in a great while.